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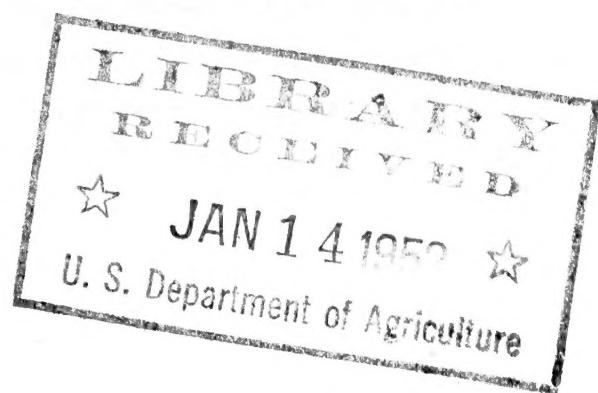


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EXOTIC GLADIOLUS AND Other Garden Rarities



"To him who
in the love
of Nature
holds communion
with her visible forms
she speaks
a various language."

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

I present, for your perusal, what I believe is the longest list of Gladiolus species in America.

PHILIP O. BUCH

106 Rockaway Avenue

ROCKAWAY, NEW JERSEY

To My Glad Friends:

In my quest for new breeding stocks during the past 25 years I have tried many species from Europe, Asia and Africa. I have collected and endeavored to increase those species likely to be of use here, maintaining a sort of stud lot for breeding purposes. I have used some of them at various times and am propagating a number of true hybrids which will be offered in future lists.

While this list is primarily prepared for hybridists who need new blood lines, and connoisseurs or fanciers who delight in the unusual, the home gardener will find most of these offers of more than ordinary interest because of their differences from the standard garden varieties.

Everything, except as noted, is grown in my private experimental garden and should grow for you in similar or warmer climates.

PLEASE do not ask for wholesale prices—there are none. You will have to patiently grow your own stocks, as I did.

FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:

Orders are filled in rotation as received and delivered postpaid at proper planting time in spring or fall. No corms shipped in January or February, but seeds can be sent if in stock. See also special notations under the various headings and species. Imported seeds are quoted subject to arrival. Customers outside U. S. will please obtain and send import permits or labels with orders, which must total at least \$5.00. Terms—Cash with order, either check or postal money order.

PHILIP O. BUCH.

EURASIAN SPECIES

These sub-zero hardy *Gladiolus* species are found in parts of Europe and Asia, with some scattered along northern Africa. They are among the rarest of worthy hardy plants, seldom seen in American gardens, yet easier to grow than the summer kinds. These naturally miniature forms have had thorough testing over a period of years before introduction. They offer new opportunities for hybridists, cut flower growers, exhibitors. Use them in the rock garden, hardy borders, or naturalize. They are grand anywhere, and, THrips DO NOT BOTHER THEM. Simple directions sent for fall planting.

NOTE: Figures following name indicate approximate height in inches. Those in parentheses show the lowest winter temperatures withstood here (all below zero F.) since I have grown them. Mature corms are much smaller than summer kinds. Only blooming size will be sent in the quantities and at the prices quoted, in fall (Oct.-Nov.).

G. ANATOLICUS (Armenia) 24 (-14) Two to six purple and white flowers, 1½" wide, with attractively folded lower segments. Mid-May. 3-\$1.35; 6-\$2.55; 12-\$4.80; 25-\$9.40.

"We are delighted with the *G. anatolicus* from you"—Mrs. L. S. M., Calif.

G. BYZANTINUS (So. Europe) 30 (-30) Largest of the group, with 7 to 15 light purple flowers, 2" wide. A white line, edged darker purple, is on each lower segment. Early June. 3—\$1.00; 6—\$1.80; 12—\$3.35; 25—\$6.55.

"We sometimes have 30 below here in northern New York, but *G. byzantinus* are hardy."—Mrs. G. F. B.

G. BYZANTINUS ALBUS (So. Europe) 24 (-16) This pure white variety, introduced by me in 1949, has smaller flowers than the type and is a shy bloomer. I am not sure it is correctly named, but it came to me as such. Mid-June. \$1.00 each; 3—\$2.70; 6—\$5.10; 12—\$9.60; 25—\$18.75; Cormels, \$10.00 per 100.

G. COMMUNIS (Switzerland) 34 (-20) Bears 5 to 15 light purplish-red flowers about an inch wide, with the typical purple-bordered white median line. Mid-June. Rare. \$2.00 each, limit.

G. COMMUNIS CARNEUS (So. Europe) 25 (-16) This lovely rose-pink variety, lost to commerce for years, was reintroduced by me in 1950 after a fortunate find. One of the prettiest, with the typical white median line outlined in purple. Mid-June. Very rare. \$5.00 each, limit.

G. ILLYRICUS (England) 18 (-17) A little charmer with up to 10 magenta flowers, about an inch wide, with purple-edged white median lines on lower segments. Naturalizes easily. Mid-June. \$1.00 each; 3—\$2.70; 6—\$5.10; 12—\$9.60; 25—\$18.75; Cormels, \$10.00 per 100; Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. SEGETUM (Italy) 33 (-30) Bears 6 to 12 light carmine-red flowers. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, with dark violet-red blotches and white median lines. Early June. 3—\$1.35; 6—\$2.55; 12—\$4.80; 25—\$9.40.

EURASIAN SAMPLER COLLECTIONS

(Please order by number)

E-1. One each of *G. byzantinus*, *illyricus* and *segetum*, labeled, \$1.70.

E-2. Same, with *G. byzantinus albus* added, \$2.70.

AFRICAN SPECIES

Require spring planting, winter storage away from frost, just like the garden glads. Figures following name give approximate height in inches. Note that three of these have proven hardy here, but bloom about the same time when so treated.

G. COOPERII (Plateau Region) 60. Supposedly a variety of *G. psittacinus*, this generally bears additional side spikes and seems more resistant to disease. Flowers larger and more yellow, with sparse fine red lines. Rare. August. \$2.00 each, limit. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. CRASSIFOLIUS (Transvaal, Natal) 30. A peculiar red, sometimes leaning toward purple or brown, with a contrasting almost violet patch at the apex of each segment. Flowers tiny, inverted, and up to 40 per spike in late September or October. Very rare. Imported seeds only, 50c pkt. Recommended only south of Maryland.

G. DRACOCEPHALUS (Natal) 60 (-16) Bears about 7 narrow hooded green flowers which turn bronzy when mature. Fine purple lines, clear blotch. A distinct novelty. August. 75c each; 3-\$2.00.

G. PSITTACINUS (Natal) 30. Bears 8 to 12 flowers with spread wings, one of the progenitors of our garden glads. Yellow, heavily lined red. August. Scarce. \$1.00 each, limit.

G. HOOKERII. 60. (-16) Bears 14 to 20 large brilliant scarlet flowers with orange on lower segments. Very late, Oct.-Nov., and does not bloom north of Virginia. Rare. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. QUARTINIANUS (Tropical Africa) 36. Bears 4 to 9 blood red flowers with yellow throat, or mottled. Varies considerably. Very late and best suited south of Virginia, where it blooms in Nov. Rare. Large cormels only, 50c each, limit.

G. UNKNOWN SPECIES. 36. Florets similar to *G. primulinus*, but twice as large. Light yellow, so thickly overlaid with fine red lines that it appears brownish-red. Clear yellow blotch. A specimen has been sent to Kew for identification but they have not been able to match it. July-August. \$3.00 each; 3-\$8.10; Seeds, 50c pkt.

HYBRID AFRICAN GLADIOLUS

BLINKER (Buch, 1952) 36. A natural hybrid, this is a miniature of distinction, found among seedlings of *G. psittacinus* some years ago and segregated. Bears 8 or 9 scarlet red flowers with pale yellow blotches and lines through the wing segments. Not over 2½" wide and nicely recurved. In reminder of a changing traffic light, hence the name. 70 days. \$2.00 each.

CHARM 26. The best of the *G. Tubergeni* hybrids, this pretty rose and white hybrid of European origin combines five South African species in its ancestry. Hardy here and southward to 10 degrees. Culture same as for Eurasians, delivery in fall. Three-inch flowers in June. 3-\$1.00; 6-\$1.80; 12-\$3.35; 25-\$6.55.

GREENHOUSE SPECIES

The following dainty Cape of Good Hope species may be grown outdoors in frost-free areas, or in cool greenhouses at 35 to 50 degrees, like freesias. They require fall (Oct.-Nov.) planting and dislike high temperatures or wet feet. Dry off in summer. These seeds are all imported. Most are winter or early spring bloomers, very finicky and strictly not for amateurs. If you are breeding for fragrance, you need pollen from fragrant species. Uniform price, 50c pkt.

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G. ALATUS. 12. Bears 5 to 10 sweet scented turkey red flowers banded with apple green.

G. BLANDUS. 20. Bears 7 to 10 white or pale pink flowers, sometimes marked maroon.

G. GRANDIS. 30. Bears 2 to 6 fairly large flowers, a curious shade of brown-marked pale primrose which turns grayish at night, when it emits a marvelous perfume.

G. HIRSUTUS. 20. Bears 3 to 6 large deep pink flowers with white stripes. Very sweetly scented.

G. ODORATUS. 30. Bears 6 to 16 large maroon flowers marked with cream and brown. Sends up spike first, leaves coming later. Fragrant.

G. TRISTIS. 30. Bears 3 to 6 large creamy yellow flowers with brown spots, but may vary. Fragrant only after nightfall.

ACIDANTHERA HYBRID

MELODY (Buch, 1952) 36. The first known hybrid (A. bicolor X A. Murielae) to be introduced. Blooms in 90 days, 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of its parents. Exquisitely fragrant long-tubed flowers, pale yellow in bud, but opens 9 white flowers, 3½ inches wide, with pale yellow back ribs and the typical dark chocolate blotches. Very resistant to sun and rain. A decided improvement over A. bicolor, more reliable and a rapid propagator. Excellent for cutting, as the flowers last long, emitting their delightful perfume day and night. Foliage partly arching, as with some gladiolus. Handle like summer-blooming gladiolus, but hold until the ground warms up (corn-planting time). Store away from frost. Introductory price, \$5.00 each; cormels, \$50.00 per 100, limit.

DAYLILIES

If you grow Hemerocallis you will be interested in knowing that my TUDAYLILY Hybrids, REPEATER, TUDAY AND TUDOR, whose flowers remain open for 48 hours, are being introduced by WITTMANS IRIS GARDENS, Van Houton Ave., Clifton, N. J. They bloom from mid-May into June, and again from September till frost, and are fragrant. A visit to the Wittman Display Garden will be a revelation. If unable to visit, write direct for their latest price list. Also see The Hemerocallis Society 1951 Yearbook for more information.

HAND POLINATED HEMEROCALLIS SEED

Because my Tudaylily Hybrids bloom so very early, it was rather difficult to introduce new color lines for further development. CALIPH, a pale yellow day-blooming seedling of CALYPSO, follows the Tudaylilies and I used it as a carrier of the longevity characteristic. A cross of CALIPH X REPEATER produced a number of seedlings which hold their flowers for 24 hours. I have crossed numerous garden varieties with these "carrier-cross"

seedlings, both ways, and am line breeding the same seedlings. The second generation seeds offered below should produce plants which should hold their flowers in good condition for 12 to 24 hours, which is longer than 90% of the named varieties now in commerce, in a variety of colors and markings. Each cross involves the variety named and a seedling of CALIPH X REPEATER. Please order by cross number and give second choice. 10 seeds of one cross, properly labeled, \$1.00. If sold out, I will send the nearest cross in stock.

H1. Baby Tears. H2. Buckeye. H3. Caliph. H4. Cressida. H5. Forest Fire. H6. fulva (species). H7. Mikado. H8. Patricia. H9. Semperflorens. H10. Symphony. H11. Taj Mahal. H12. Zouave. H13. Tejas X Caliph. H14. Mixed leftovers, but no names.

HO. Naturally produced seed from good named varieties used as breeders, no names and mixed only, 25c pkt.

